

# SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH.

"He that will not reason, is a bigot; he that cannot, is a fool; and he that dare not, is a slave."

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## THE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH

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### POETRY.



### BRING FLOWERS.

BY MISS HUNTER.

Bring flowers, young flowers, for the faded heart,  
To soothe the pain that the wine is poured;  
Bring flowers, they are springing in wood and  
vale,  
Their breath faints out on the southern gale,  
And the touch of the south wind hath wakened the  
rose.

To deck the hall where the bright wine flows,  
Bring flowers, to strew the conqueror's path—  
He has shaken thrones with his stormy wrath;  
He comes with the trumpet of nations back,  
The vines in crushed in the chariot's track,  
The turf looks red where he won the day—  
Bring flowers to die in the conqueror's way!

Bring flowers to the in the lonely cell,  
Where the heart of the prisoner is sore;  
Of the blue blue flowers, and the glowing sky,  
And the bright world shut from his lonely eye,  
They will cheer him a thought of the sunny day,  
And a dream of his youth—bring him flowers,  
Will flowers!

Bring flowers, fresh flowers, for the bride to wear,  
They were born to her in her shining hair;  
She is leaving the home of her childhood's birth,  
She hath bid farewell to her father's hearth,  
Her place is now for another's side—  
Bring flowers for the locks of the fair young bride!

Bring flowers, pale flowers, for the bride to shed,  
A crown for the brow of the early dead;  
For this they have lived, the white rose burst,  
For this in the woods was the violet burst,  
That they smile in vain for what once was ours,  
There are love's last gift—bring ye flowers, pale  
flowers!

Bring flowers to the shrine where we kneel in  
prayer,  
They are nature's offering, their place is there;  
They speak of hope to the fainting heart,  
With a voice of promise, they come and part,  
They sleep in dust through the wintry hours,  
They break forth in glory—bring flowers, bright  
flowers!

### MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE KENTUCKIAN CRER." For February,  
opens with an essay on "Fine Writing," a  
subject which is well treated, and evidently  
by a practised and capable hand. A poem  
succeeds from the pen of Robert Southey,  
the English poet laureate, which will make  
many a reader smile. It is called "Queen  
Mary's Christening," and is written in the  
old ballad style. It illustrates this inci-  
dent: "The Queen has a son, and being  
puzzled for a name, determines to light  
twelve consecrated candles, named after  
twelve apostles, and the one that burned  
the longest should designate the name of  
the infant. We annex an extract or two,  
which will indicate the humorous character  
of the poem:

"The towers were short and slender too,  
Yet to the expectation bred,  
Before they to the market went,  
The time, I trow, seemed long.

The first that went out was St. Peter,  
The second was St. John,  
And now St. Matthew is going,  
And now St. Andrew is gone.

Next there went St. Andrew,  
There goes St. Philip too,  
And now there is an end  
Of St. Bartholomew.

St. Simon is in the snuff,  
But it was a matter of doubt  
Whether he or St. Thomas could be said  
Sooner to have gone out."

"They are now within less than quarter inch,  
The only remaining two!  
When there came a light on St. James,  
And it made a gutter too!"

"Up started Queen Mary,  
Up she came in her best;  
"Never can I call him father!"  
She clapt her hands and said.

"Tamer can call him father!"  
And she said, "I will not!"  
"Holy Mother preserve us!"  
It is not a Christian name!"

"Holy Mother preserve us!"  
The Queen, her prayer moved;  
When in came a light at the window,  
And it showed about St. Jude."

"The Blunderer" is worthy of the pen  
that sketched the "Ordinary Man." The  
writer is near-sighted, and gets into all kinds  
of scrapes in consequence. Here is one of  
them:

"Such were my musings, as I passed  
down Broadway—such my reflection—  
when my dog, as I thought, but alas! it was  
another's—rushed between my legs, and  
nearly tripped me up. Although naturally,  
or rather commonly a good-natured man, I  
was not at that precise moment, as the reader  
may imagine, in my sweetest mood."

"The content of my mind had been agitated  
by more than one circumstance that day,

and the little dog rendered me absolutely  
angry. With an exclamation of wrath, I  
gave this member of the canine race a kick,  
which sent him howling to the opposite side  
of the street.

"Sure," said a tall, swarthy, Frenchified,  
ferocious looking parsonage, bowing until  
his mustaches brushed my nose, "You av,  
by H—! kick my dog! What you av done  
dis for, oh?"

"My dear sir," exclaimed I, terribly dis-  
composed, "I beg ten thousand pardons. I  
really thought it was my own dog, eh!"

"Ah, you thought it was your dog, eh?—  
No, sir, it was my little dog dat you av  
kick!"

"Sir, I am extremely sorry; I mistook  
him for my own dog. I assure you, I  
thought it was my own dog at the time."

"By Gar, sure, dey is not resemblance  
Jere; de one dog is of de white, and de  
oder 'og is of de black color. Beside,  
sire, de 'me av' got de ear ver' wide, and  
de oder 'av' 't short; de one 'av' got de tail  
ver' much, and de oder 'av' lose he tail ver'  
much!"

"But sir, I am near-sighted; my eyes are  
impaired; I could not distinguish between  
the dogs."

"The foreigner looked steadily at my face  
for a moment, but perceiving nothing, there  
but truth, his countenance became calm, and  
comparatively pleasant.

"You av den, Monsieur, de vision not ver'  
far, eh?"

I assented.

"Ah! den dat is all de apology which I  
demand; and with a graceful bow, he  
passed on."

THE SUFFERERS IN THE SHIPWRECK OF  
THE MEXICO.—The following extract of a  
letter written by a gentleman in New York,  
to a friend in this city, gives an affecting  
description of the appearance, after death,  
of the unfortunate individuals, who were in  
dark Mexico, lately shipwrecked on Long  
Island Beach.—*Boston Journal.*

On reaching Hempstead, I concluded to  
go somewhat off the road to look at the place  
where the ship Mexico was cast away. In  
half an hour we came to Lot's tavern, some  
four or five miles this side of the beach,  
where the ship lay—and here, in the barn,  
had been deposited the bodies of the ill-fated  
passengers which had been thrown up-  
on the shore. I went out to the barn. The  
doors were opened, and such a scene pre-  
sented itself to my view, I certainly never  
could have contemplated. It was a dreadful  
scene of horror.

Forty or fifty bodies, of all ages and sex-  
es, were lying promiscuously before me,  
over the floor, all frozen, and as solid as  
marble—and all, except a few, in the very  
dresses in which they perished. Some  
with their hands clenched, as if for warmth,  
and almost every one with an arm crooked  
and bent, as it would be in clinging to the  
rudder.

There were scattered about among the  
number, four or five beautiful girls, from six  
to sixteen years of age, their cheeks and  
lips as red as roses, with their calm blue  
eyes open, looking you in the face, as if  
they would speak.

I could hardly realize that they were  
dead. I touched their cheeks, and they  
were frozen as hard and as solid as a rock,  
and not the least intention could be made  
by any pressure of the hand. I could per-  
ceive a resemblance to each other, and sup-  
posed them to be the daughters of a passen-  
ger named Popper, who perished, together  
with his wife and family.

On the wings of some were to be seen the  
impression of the rope they had clung to—  
the mark of the twist deeply sunk into the  
flesh. I saw one poor negro sailor, a tall  
man, with his head thrown back, his lips  
parted, and his now sightless eyeballs turned  
upward, and his arm crossed over his  
breast, as if imploring Heaven for aid—  
"This poor fellow evidently had frozen, while  
in the act of fervent prayer.

One female had a rope tied to her leg,  
which had bound her to the rigging—and  
another little fellow had been crying, and  
thus frozen, with the muscles of the face  
just as we see children when crying.

There was a brother and a sister dashed  
upon the beach, locked in each other's  
arms; but they had been separated in the  
barn. All the men had their lips firmly  
compressed together, and with the most ex-  
pressing expression on their countenances  
I ever beheld.

A little girl had raised herself on tiptoe,  
and thus was frozen just in that position.  
It was a awful sight—and such a picture  
of horror was before me, that I became un-  
consciously fixed to the spot, and found  
myself trying to suppress my ordinary  
breathing, lest I should disturb the repose  
of those around me. I was aroused from  
the reverie by the entrance of a man—the  
conductor.

As I was about to leave, my attention  
being directed to a girl, who, I afterwards  
learned, had come that morning from the  
city to search for her sister. She had sent  
for her to come over from England, and  
had received intelligence that she was in  
this ship. She came into the barn, and the  
conducter, who was standing by, saw her  
and she gave way to such a burst of  
impassioned grief and anguish, that I could  
not hold her without shuddering in her  
tears. She threw herself upon the cold and  
icy breast of the conductor, and wept  
and wailed around her, for some  
minutes, and then she rose, and went  
away—and when some distance off, I could  
hear her calling for aid in the most  
female manner.

So little interest appears, but they to pre-  
pare for their fate, that I perceived a bunch  
of keys and a half dozen cakes, fall from the  
bosom of a girl when the conductor was re-  
moving. The cakes appeared as if part of

it had just been bitten, and hastily thrust in-  
to her bosom, and round her neck was a rib-  
bon with a pair of scissors suspended.

And to observe the stout, rugged sailors,  
too, whose iron frames could endure so  
much hardship, here they lay—masses of  
meat. Such scenes show us indeed how  
powerless and feeble are all human efforts,  
when contending against the storms and  
tempests which sweep with resistless vi-  
olence over the face of the deep. And  
yet the vessel was so near the shore,  
that the shrieks and moans of the poor  
creatures were heard through that bitter,  
dreadful night, till towards morning, the  
dead groan died away, and all was hushed  
in death, and the murmur of the raging bil-  
lows was all the sound that then met the  
ear.

After the storm, the wreck was approach-  
ed, and here and there were seen columns,  
pillars of ice, which was formed on the frozen  
bodies, as the sea broke over them.

### CONGRESS.

#### IN SENATE.

MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1837.

Mr. Tipton presented a petition from a  
number of very respectable citizens of In-  
diana, praying for the abolition of slavery in  
the District of Columbia.

Mr. T. said that while he felt it to be his  
duty, to present this petition, he also felt it  
to be a duty to the petitioners, as well as to  
the Senate and himself, respectfully but  
firmly to state, that his reflections on the  
subject had brought his mind to a conclu-  
sion opposite to that which his constituents  
had come. He denied the power of Con-  
gress to legislate on the subject, being pro-  
hibited by the very purposes for which the  
cession of the ten miles square was made  
by the States of Virginia and Maryland.

Approaching that no danger would arise  
from discussion, he moved a reference of  
the petition to the Committee on the Dis-  
trict of Columbia.

Mr. Calhoun read the rule which pro-  
vides that in presenting a petition, a motion  
must be made and seconded for its recep-  
tion. He objected to the reception until  
such motion was made and seconded.

The Chair sustained the view of the last  
Senator.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, regretted that the  
objection had been made. It was decided  
last session that the petitions should be re-  
ceived and laid on the table, a course he  
regretted at the time, and subsequent re-  
flection confirmed that feeling because the  
effect of it had been to give a new impulse  
to the abolitionists in this State, and had in-  
creased the number of petitions. His opi-  
nion was well known that Congress has the  
Constitutional power to touch the subject as  
far as it relates to this District, but it would  
be wholly inexpedient and improper to agi-  
tate the question. He affirmed the respect-  
ability of the petitioners, and their claims  
to the respect and consideration of the Sen-  
ate, and maintained the best way to put  
down the abolitionists would be to make such  
a report as would meet their argument, in a  
fair and persuasive manner, instead of treat-  
ing them with harshness.

Mr. Tipton thought the petition should be  
received and considered that argument  
might be met with argument.

Mr. Calhoun, at the instance of Mr. Morris,  
withdrew his objection until all the peti-  
tions on the subject which were ready to  
be presented should have been presented in  
order that one general objection should en-  
brace the whole.

Mr. Swift thought these petitions should  
be received and referred. He stated that  
those who send petitions from his State were  
honest and respectable. He then, with the  
unanimous consent of the Senate, presented  
the petitions on the subject which he had  
from his State.

Mr. Ewing, from Ohio, presented petitions  
from that State.

Mr. Morris presented the petition of 2250  
ladies of Clermont county, in Ohio, on the  
same subject. Also, the petition of 3710  
citizens, electors of Ohio, and of 750 electors  
of Cayuga county, Ohio. Also some  
petitions from Indiana and Tennessee.

Mr. Wall presented similar petitions from  
New Jersey.

Mr. Prentiss presented several petitions  
from Vermont on the same subject.

Mr. Wright also presented a petition of  
3000 citizens of Rhode Island, similar in  
import.

Mr. Buchanan presented five petitions of  
a like character from Pennsylvania, and  
also several from Philadelphia. He said  
the discussion last session had done good,  
but the removal of it now would be produc-  
tive of evil. If the petitions should be re-  
ceived, as he hoped they would be, he would  
move to lay them on the table, or would vote  
for rejection, as he did last year, if any Sen-  
ator should make such a motion.

Some debate ensued, in which Mr. Morris,  
Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Osborn partici-  
pated.

Mr. Calhoun called for the reading of two  
of the petitions, one printed and the other  
in MS., on which he had laid his head, with-  
out making himself acquainted with their  
contents, as a specimen of the manner in  
which the petitioners spoke of the South-  
ern people.

The petitions were then read.

Mr. Calhoun said this was one of the  
questions in which he would agree to no  
concession nor compromise; whoever  
was prepared for concession was prepared  
to lay a slave. It is not these questions  
which must be met in this. The very  
colored men now asked would be a conces-  
sion which would lead to further and more  
dangerous concessions. He stated that  
these movements commenced at the bottom  
of society, among men seeking for notoriety

and from these it was finding its way up-  
wards. He denounced that mean, grovel-  
ing and cowardly spirit of avarice which  
instigated the North to offer and bow down  
the South to submit to these insults, and  
predicted that its increase would in a future  
generation lead to the overthrow of the  
Union.

Mr. Tipton asked for the yeas and nays  
on the question of reception.

Mr. Bayard moved to lay the motion to  
receive on the table, and the yeas and nays  
were ordered.

The question was then taken—yeas 31,  
nays 13.

So the motion was laid on the table.

Some further petitions of similar charac-  
ter were presented, and to the same course  
after there had been a continuation of the  
discussion in which Mr. Preston and Mr.  
Southard were the principal speakers.

Mr. Webster also presented several peti-  
tions from Boston for the State of Massa-  
chusetts, New York, and Ohio similar in  
their import.

#### LAND BILLS.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee on the  
Public Lands, reported, again the Land bill,  
with sundry amendments, which were or-  
dered to be printed, and made the order for  
to-morrow.

And then the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

##### ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

A message was received from the Senate  
with a joint resolution passed by that body  
appointing Wednesday next for the counting  
of the votes for President and Vice Presi-  
dent, &c.

Mr. Thomas moved that the House con-  
cur in the joint resolution of the Senate.

In reply to a question from Mr. Mercer,  
Mr. Thomas stated that it was ascertained  
that three votes given in the Electoral Col-  
leges were given by persons holding office  
under the U. States; but as the fact did not  
affect the result, the committee had not pro-  
posed to reject the votes. But they had de-  
termined hereafter to report a bill providing  
by law for the rejection of such votes.

Mr. Cleary, of Michigan, opposed the  
joint resolution, which in fact excludes the  
vote of Michigan. He contended that these  
votes ought to be counted. He called for the  
division of the question.

The joint resolutions were then concurred  
in.

Mr. C. Allen moved that the House on  
Thursday next resolve itself into a Com-  
mittee of the whole on the Indian fighters'  
provision 1811—Sec 75 to 92.

#### COLONIZATION.

The House resumed the consideration of  
the motion of Mr. Adams to reconsider the  
vote by which the memorial from Kentucky  
praying aid from Congress in behalf of the  
Colonization Society, was referred to the  
Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Huntman rose, and after remarking  
that the motion was intended to slide into  
an abolition debate, and that the Coloniza-  
tion Society was akin to the abolition So-  
ciety, moved the previous question.

Mr. Adams asked the gentleman to afford  
him an opportunity to reply to the gentle-  
man's remarks.

Mr. Calhoun, of Ky., rebuked the gentle-  
man to withdraw the motion. The peti-  
tioners were men of the very highest worth  
and respectability in Kentucky. None of  
them were abolitionists; and so far as he  
knew, there was not a single abolitionist in  
Kentucky.

Mr. Puckney moved to lay the whole  
subject on the table.

After some conversation on a point of  
order,

The motion was agreed to.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs is  
therefore left in possession of the mem-  
orial.

The States were called in their order for  
the presentation of petitions.

NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Lawrence presented a memorial from  
the Chamber of Commerce of the City of  
Boston, praying the establishment of a na-  
tional bank in the city of New York; re-  
ferred to the Committee on Commerce.

TARIFF.

Mr. Briggs and others presented remon-  
strances against the enactment of the Tar-  
iff Bill reported from the Committee of  
Ways and Means in the House.

ABOLITION.

Mr. Cushing had, he said, a subject of  
some delicacy to bring before the House.  
It happened that in his district, the bet-  
ter state of creation amounted to two thirds  
of the whole population. He had been  
honored by them with a great number of  
petitions for the abolition of slavery in this  
District, which he proceeded to present.

He submitted the petitions, the whole  
number of signatures to which was 3421,  
all females. He had also to beg pardon of  
the gentleman from New Hampshire, Mr.  
Cushman, who represented the District in  
New Hampshire adjoining to his, for appear-  
ing in any way to interfere with his con-  
cerns. He did not know that the ladies  
of New Hampshire had any particular ob-  
jection to the "Previous Question," (the  
motion of Mr. Cushman) but on this oc-  
casion, they had honored him (Mr. Cushing)  
with their presence, so far as to make him  
their organ in their communications to this  
House.

Mr. Cushman bore rose and taking of his  
seat, made a very profound bow to Mr. Cus-  
hing.

Mr. Cushing then presented 27 abolition  
petitions, all from New Hampshire, in the Dis-  
trict of New Hampshire represented by Mr.  
Cushman.

—some of which he informed the House  
were probably of a spurious character, sent  
to him for the purpose of rendering him ri-  
diculous and absurd.

Mr. A. kept the floor as usual, nearly the  
whole day. After presenting many peti-  
tions, he presented one from ladies of Fred-  
ericksburg, Virginia, against the domestic  
slave trade.

Mr. Adams rose and said he had a peti-  
tion from 22 persons who declared them-  
selves to be slaves. He wished to know, by  
decision of the chair, whether it came under  
the rule of the House directing certain peti-  
tions to lay on the table. He should keep  
the petition till the question was decided.

Mr. Lewis said it was in the power of the  
House to punish this attempt to present a  
petition from slaves. If it was not in our  
power we had better go home. [Several  
gentlemen here cried out that the member  
from Massachusetts ought to be instantly  
expelled from the house.]

Mr. Alfred inquired what kind of a peti-  
tion it was that the gentleman from Mas-  
sachusetts proposed to present. [Loud cries  
of "the ought to be expelled!"]

The Chair directed the Clerk's minutes to  
be read, which set forth that it was "the pe-  
tition of twenty two persons, declaring them-  
selves to be slaves, and wishes to know  
whether it comes within the order of the  
House."

Mr. Alfred said if the member from Mas-  
sachusetts should insist upon presenting his  
memorial, he would move that it be instant-  
ly burnt. [Cries of "No!" "No!" "Expel  
him!" "Expel the mover!"]

Mr. Patton then arose, and stated that he  
had taken occasion to examine another pe-  
tition presented by the gentleman from  
Massachusetts, of Fredericksburg, in Vir-  
ginia. Mr. P. stated there, in his place,  
as a member, and upon his respectability,  
that there was the name of no lady of that  
town appended to that paper; not a single  
name to which was of decent respectabil-  
ity. He believed, however they were  
genuine signatures, for he did recognize  
among them the name of only one individual,  
and that was of a free negro or mulatto woman,  
of notoriously infamous character  
and reputation. Mr. P. accordingly moved  
a suspension of the rule, for the purpose  
of enabling him to make a further motion  
to take that petition from the table, and re-  
turn it to the gentleman who presented it.

Mr. Roberson asked for the yeas and  
nays on that motion; which were ordered,  
and were—yeas 121, nays 50.

So the rule was suspended.

Mr. Patton then submitted the motion in-  
dicated above and reiterated his former  
statement in reference to the character of  
the signers of memorial.

Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, then  
moved the following resolution, in the form  
of an amendment to Mr. Patton's motion:

Resolved, That the honorable J. Q. Ad-  
ams, by the attempt just made by him to  
introduce a petition, purporting on its face to  
be from slaves, has been guilty of a gross  
disrespect to this House, and that he be in-  
stantly brought to the bar, to receive the  
severe censure of the Speaker.

Mr. T. made some remarks in support of  
his motion.

Mr. Hynes moved the following substi-  
tute:

That John Q. Adams, a representative  
from the State of Massachusetts, has ren-  
dered himself liable to the severe censure  
of this House; and is censured accordingly,  
for having attempted to present to this  
House the petition of slaves.

[Cries of "No!" "No!" "Let him be  
brought to the bar!" "Mr. H. deemed his  
amendment preferable to the original resolu-  
tion, as it was conformable to precedent."

After some remarks, at considerable  
length, from Mr. Geinger,

Mr. Lewis submitted the following substi-  
tute for the original resolution:

Resolved, That J. Q. Adams, a member  
from the State of Massachusetts, by his  
attempt to introduce into this House a pe-  
tition of slaves for the abolition of slavery  
in the District of Columbia, committed an  
outrage on the rights and feeling of a large  
portion of the people of this Union, a flag-  
rant contempt on the dignity of this House;  
and by extending to slaves a privilege only  
belonging to freemen, directly incites the  
slave population to insurrection; and  
that the said member be forthwith called  
to the bar of the House and censured by  
the Speaker.

This substitute was accepted by Mr.  
Thompson.

The discussion was further continued by  
Messrs. Wise and Hardin, when

Mr. Adams, obtained the floor, and stated  
that he considered it to be his duty to re-  
main silent while these resolutions charging  
him with high crimes were pending,  
but gentlemen had gone on consuming the  
time of the House in such manner that he  
felt he was under the obligation to rise and  
ask them to modify their resolutions be-  
cause it might be that if he was brought to  
the bar of the house, he would put in an  
order of resolution from the fact of its erro-  
neous statements. The resolution charged  
him with attempting to present a petition  
from slaves for the abolition of slavery.

Mr. A. said he had not attempted to pre-  
sent a petition of this description at all. He  
had risen in his place, and stated to the  
Speaker that he had in his possession a pe-  
tition from persons representing themselves  
to be slaves, but he had not stated what the  
object of it was, or what its prayer was, and  
he asked the Speaker whether, if he pre-  
sented this paper, it would be included un-  
der the general order of the House, and he  
had upon the table accordingly, and meant  
to have no decision of the House before he  
proceeded one step farther. He had stated  
to the speaker that he would not send the  
paper to the Chair until the question was

settled whether it would come under this  
general rule. As to the fact in relation to  
the prayer of the petition, he would simply  
state to the gentleman, from Alabama,  
(Mr. Lewis,) who had assumed, and sent to  
the Clerk's table a resolution reporting that  
the petition was for the abolition of slavery,  
that gentleman was mistaken, because it  
was the very reverse of this; and if the gen-  
tlemen was going to have him brought be-  
fore the bar of the House, he must amend  
his resolution. If the gentleman was about  
to press his motion, and the House was  
about to adopt it, they would be under the  
necessity of seeing what the paper was, and  
that he would willingly submit. He would  
be willing the petition should be received  
and considered, and he would willingly for-  
sake any thing except to grant the prayer  
of the petition, because the gentleman  
from Alabama might find that its prayer was  
precisely what he had been strenuously  
contending for.

Mr. A. went on to reply to some remarks  
which had fallen from the gentleman from  
New York, (Mr. Granger,) after which, he  
made a defence of his conduct, in present-  
ing the petition of certain persons from  
Fredericksburg. He contended that the  
character of the petitioners should not be  
made the grounds for rejecting petitions, if  
they were couched in respectful language.  
All petitions, he contended, should be re-  
ceived, whether they come from the highest  
or wealthiest individuals in the land, or whether  
they come from the poorest or lowest in  
character. The Sultan of a despotic gov-  
ernment was bound to receive the petitions  
of the vilest of his subjects, and he hoped  
that no distinction would be made in a free  
government, so long as they were in re-  
spectful language.

The debate was further continued by Mr.  
Mann of New York, and Mr. Thompson of  
South Carolina, when the latter gentleman  
submitted the following modification:

Resolved, That the Hon. John Quincy  
Adams, by an effort to present a petition from  
slaves, has